

plumage and was perched high on a dead limb, singing its characteristic penetrating song. Shortly after my arrival, a pair of Red Wattle-birds (*Anthochaera carunculata*) began to mob the butcherbird and the three birds gave a good display of aerobatics before I lost sight of them about 5 minutes later.

The few previous published observations of the Pied Butcherbird in the Swan Coastal Plain are by D.L. Serventy (1948, *Emu*, 47:785); R. Stranger (1953, *West. Aust. Nat.*, 6:184); A.J. Mathews (1973, *West. Aust. Nat.* 12:141); and Serventy and Whittell (1976, *Birds of Western Australia* (5th ed.), 450).

— MICHAEL A. GREEN, 9 Grayson Court, Wilson, W.A. 6107.

Third Record of Leach's Storm-Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*) in Australia -

On 18 July 1984 Mr G. Keen, a National Park Ranger, found an exhausted seabird that had flown into his door at Quaalup homestead, 15 km NNE of Bremer Bay, Western Australia and 9 km from the sea. The bird died soon after, was frozen, and eventually passed on to Mr B. Muir, also of the National Parks Authority. Mr Muir donated the specimen to the Western Australian Museum where it was prepared into a study skin (registered number A18420) and identified as *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot).

Details of the specimen are as follows: female with ovary 5 x 3 mm, oviduct narrow and straight, weight 30 g, total length 198 mm, exposed culmen 16.5 mm, entire culmen 23.5 mm, wing 157 mm, tail (forked) 81 mm, tarsus 24.5 mm, skull fully ossified, legs black, bill black, body mainly blackish-brown (darkest on primaries, secondaries and tail), rump white partly divided down middle by dark greyish-brown, primary and secondary coverts brown (forming a pale diagonal bar across each wing), some undertail coverts white.

Leach's Storm-Petrel breeds on islands in the north Atlantic (including Newfoundland, Iceland, Faeroes and British Isles) and north Pacific (from Hokkaido to Alaska). It migrates south to winter mainly in equatorial seas. Many North Atlantic birds winter off west Africa but very few pass beyond the tropics into the Indian and Southern Oceans. Little is known of their return migration but most breeding adults leave their winter quarters by mid April.

Based on the size of its ovary, the narrow straight oviduct and date of collection, this bird was a non-breeder and probably reached Western Australia via the Cape of Good Hope, crossing the Indian Ocean with the assistance of the prevailing westerlies (Roaring Forties).

There are two other Australian records, one bird found at Cutting in western Victoria on 4 July 1965 and one found at Pelican Point, Western Australia on 15 April 1978.

— R.E. JOHNSTONE, W.A. Museum, Francis Street, Perth 6000.